

## **Cambridge Assessment International Education**

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE 9608/43

Paper 4 Written Paper

October/November 2019

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 75

## **Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2019 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of 19 printed pages.



[Turn over



# Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

#### **Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

## GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

#### GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

#### GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded positively:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- · marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

#### GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors

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## GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

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#### GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.



Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	1 mark for each correct Activity and time  B 3  C 10 (following B)  D 7 (following B)  E 3 (following C and D)  G 2 (following F)  H 2 (following F)	6
1(a)(ii)	The shortest time to complete the project // the sequence of activities that must be completed to avoid delaying the project	1
1(a)(iii)	mark for identify, max 1 for description     GANTT     A table that has time across the top and activities on the left, boxes are coloured to show dependencies and find critical path // colour in the boxes to show the length of time for each task	2

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(i)	A, B, C and D in correct places with no alteration to start and end pointer	1
	Start Pointer End Pointer  A B D C	
1(b)(ii)	mark per bullet point     correct jobs in correct order     correct location of start pointer     correction location of new end pointer	3
	End Pointer Start Pointer	
	F G H D C E	
1(b)(iii)	1 mark from:     • An error message would be generated	1

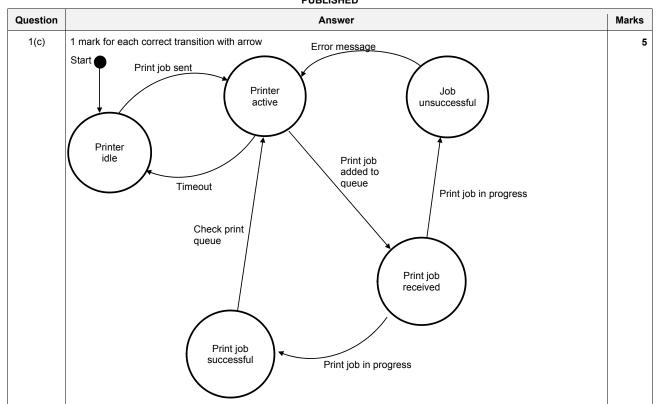
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Question	Answer	Marks
1(b)(iv)	1 mark for each correct line	4
	FUNCTION Remove RETURNS STRING  DECLARE PrintJob: STRING  IF StartPointer = EndPointer  THEN  RETURN "Empty"  ELSE  PrintJob  — Queue[StartPointer]  IF StartPointer = 5  THEN  StartPointer  — 0  ELSE  StartPointer  — StartPointer + 1  ENDIF  RETURN PrintJob  ENDIF  ENDIF  ENDIF  ENDFUNCTION	
1(b)(v)	1 mark per bullet point	2
	<ul> <li>A stack is Last In First Out (LIFO) while a queue is First In First Out (FIFO)</li> <li>The queue removes and returns the element at start pointer // item is removed from the start/head //</li> <li>A stack would remove and return the element at end pointer // item is removed from the end</li> </ul>	

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					JBLIS							1
Question					Ans	wer						Marks
1(d)(i)	<ul> <li>1 mark per bullet</li> <li>Way of modelling logic</li> <li>Show all possible outputs // shows every possible outcome // all outcomes</li> <li> based on the inputs</li> <li>Determine which action to take in specific conditions // how different conditions affect the actions/outcomes</li> </ul>											
1(d)(ii)	1 mark for each row											
	Accept Y/X/ticks as long as clear which are Y. Accept N/X/– for empty spaces											
				Rules								
		Document printed, but quality is poor	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	N	N	N		
	Conditions	Error light is flashing on printer	Υ	Y	N	N	Υ	Υ	N	N		
		Document printed, but paper size is incorrect	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
		Check connection from computer to printer						х				
	Actions	Check ink status	X	x	X	X						
	Actions	Check if there is a paper jam						х				
		Check paper size selected	Х		Х		Х		Х			

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Question	Answer										Marks	
1(d)(iii)	1 mark each for each correct column											;
	Accept –/X for empty spaces. Accept Y/X/Ticks as long as clear which are used											
		Rules										
		Document printed, but quality is poor	Υ	Υ	N	N	N					
	Conditions	Error light is flashing on printer				Υ	N					
		Document printed, but paper size is incorrect	Υ	N	Υ	N	N					
		Check connection from computer to printer				х						
	A -4:	Check ink status	х	х								
	Actions	Check if there is a paper jam				х						
		Check paper size selected	х		х							

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(i)	1 mark per bullet point to max 4	
	Method header and close (where necessary) with three parameters	
	Initialised PrintID, FirstName, LastName and Credits	
	to the parameters	
	Initialised Credits to 50	
	PYTHON	
	definit(self, NewFN, NewLN, NewPrintID):	
	selfPrintID = NewPrintID	
	self. FirstName = NewFN	
	selfLastName = NewLN	
	selfCredits = 50	
	PASCAL	
	Constructor NewPrintAccount.Create(NewFN, NewLN, NewPrintID);	
	begin	
	<pre>PrintID := NewPrintID;</pre>	
	FirstName = NewFN; LastName = NewLN;	
	Credits := 50;	
	end;	
	VB	
	Public Sub New(NewFN, NewLN, NewPrintID As String)	
	PrintID = NewPrintID	
	FirstName = NewFN	
	LastName = NewLN	
	Credits = 50	
	End Sub	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(ii)	1 mark per bullet point	2
	<ul> <li>method/procedure header (and close where appropriate) taking a parameter</li> <li>FirstName is set to parameter</li> </ul>	
	<pre>PYTHON defSetFirstName(self, NewFirstName):     selfFirstName = NewFirstName</pre>	
	<pre>PASCAL procedure SetFirstName(newFirstName : String); begin   FirstName := newFirstName; end;</pre>	
	<pre>VB public sub SetFirstName(NewFirstName As String)   FirstName = NewFirstName End Sub</pre>	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(iii)	1 mark per bullet point	2
	concatenates FirstName, space and LastName     function/method header without parameter and returns (generated) value	
	<pre>PYTHON defGetName(self):    return(selfFirstName + " " + selfLastName)</pre>	
	<pre>PASCAL function GetName(); begin   result := FirstName + " " + LastName end;</pre>	
	VB public function GetName() As String return(FirstName & " " & LastName) End Function	

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Question	Answer	Marks				
Quootioii	1.00.00					
1(e)(iv)	1 mark per each correct bullet point from:					
	<ul> <li>Procedure/method header and close (where necessary) passing MoneyInput</li> <li>At least 3 constants (e.g. freecredit10, freecredit20, twenty, 10, creditperdollar)</li> <li>If MoneyInput&lt;10 calculate MoneyInput * 25</li> <li>If MoneyInput &gt;9 and MoneyInput &lt;20 then calculate MoneyInput * 25 + 25</li> <li>If MoneyInput &gt;19 then calculate MoneyInput * 25 + 50</li> <li>All three correct calculations add to Credits, not overwrite</li> <li>Efficient IF (i.e. elseif)</li> </ul>					
	<pre>PYTHON defAddCredits(self, MoneyInput):     CreditPerDollar = 25     FreeCredit10 = 25     FreeCredit20 = 50     Twenty = 20     Ten = 10     if MoneyInput &gt;= Twenty:         Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit20     elif MoneyInput &gt;= Ten:         Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit10     else:         Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar)</pre>					

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```
Question
                                                       Answer
1(e)(iv)
         PASCAL
         procedure AddCredits(MoneyInput : Real);
           const CreditPerDollar = 25
            const FreeCredit10 = 25
            const FreeCredit20 = 50
           const Twenty = 20
           const Ten = 10
         begin
            If MoneyInput > = Twenty Then
           Credits := Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit20;
Else If MoneyInput > = Ten Then
             Credits := Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit10;
           Else
             Credits := Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar);
         end;
         VB.NET
         Public Sub AddCredits(MoneyInput As Integer)
            Const CreditPerDollar As Integer = 25
            Const FreeCredit10 As Integer = 25
           Const FreeCredit20 AS integer = 50
            Const Twenty As Integer = 20
           Const Ten AS Integer = 10
           If MoneyInput > = Twenty Then
           Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit20
Else If MoneyInput > = Ten Then
             Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar) + FreeCredit10
             Credits = Credits + (MoneyInput * CreditPerDollar)
           End If
         End Sub
```

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(v)	1 mark per bullet  Declaring StudentAccounts as array of 1000 elements of type PrintAccount	2
	DECLARE StudentAccounts ARRAY[0:999] OF PrintAccount	

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)(vi)	1 mark per bullet point to max 8	8
	Generating ID with '1' at the end all in lowercase from parameters	
	Loop through array to last occupied element	
	Check if the PrintID already exists	
	• using GetPrintID()	
	increment number at end of PrintID	
	Create a new instance of PrintAccount	
	sending FirstName, LastName, PrintID as parameters	
	adding new account to StudentAccounts at position NumberStudents	
	Increment NumberStudents	
	VB.NET	
	Sub CreateId(firstName, lastName)	
	Dim count As Integer	
	Dim PrintID = Left(firstname, 3).ToLower & Left(lastname, 3).ToLower & "1"	
	Dim studentAdd As Integer = 0	
	If numberStudents <> 0 Then	
	For x = 0 To numberStudents - 1	
	If studentAccounts(x).getPrintID() = username Then	
	<pre>PrintID = PrintID + 1 username = Left(firstname, 3).ToLower &amp; Left(lastname, 3).ToLower &amp;</pre>	
	PrintID.ToString	
	End If	
	Next	
	studentAdd = numberStudents	
	End If	
	studentAccounts(studentAdd) = New printAccount(firstname, lastname, username)	
	numberStudents = numberStudents + 1	

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```
Question
                                                     Answer
1(e)(vi)
         Python
         def CreateID(firstname, lastname):
           count = 0
           PrintID = firstname[0:3].lower() + lastname[-3].lower() + "1"
           StudentAdd = 0
           if numberStudents != 0:
             for x in range(0, numberStudents):
               if studentAccounts[x].getPrintID() == username:
                 PrintID = PrintID + 1
                 username = firstname[0:3].lower() + lastname[0:3].lower + str(PrintID)
              studentAdd = numberStudents
           studentAccounts[studentAdd] = printAccount(firstname, lastname, username)
           numberStudents = numberStudents + 1
         Pascal
         procedure CreateID(firstname : String, lastname: String);
           var
             studentAdd : Integer;
             PrintID : String;
         begin
           studentAdd := 0;
           PrintID := LowerCase(substr(firstname,0,3)) + LowerCase(substr(lastname,0,3))+ "1";
           if numberStudents <> 0:
           ror x := 0 To numberStudents - 1;
             if studentAccounts[x].getPrintID() = username:
    PrintID := PrintID + 1;
               username := LowerCase(substr(firstname, 3) +
         LowerCase(substr(lastname, 0, 3)) + str(PrintID);
            studentAdd := numberStudents;
         studentAccounts[studentAdd] := printAccount.Create(firstname, lastname, username);
          numberStudents := numberStudents + 1
```

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Question				Answer			Mark					
2	1 mark for ea	1 mark for each highlighted section										
-	T mark for oc											
	Label	Op Code	Operand	Comment								
	LOOP:	LDD	ANSWER	// Load the value from ANSWER								
		ADD	NUMONE	// Add the value from NUMONE	[1]							
		STO	ANSWER		[1]							
		LDD	COUNT	// Load the value from COUNT	[1]							
		INC	ACC	// Increment the Accumulator	[1]							
		STO	COUNT		[1]							
		CMP	NUMTWO	// Is NUMTWO = COUNT?	[1]							
		JPN	LOOP	// If false, jump to LOOP	[1]							
		LDD	ANSWER	// Load the value from ANSWER	[1]							
		OUT		// output ANSWER to the screen	[1]							
		END		// End of program								
	NUMONE:	2										
	NUMTWO:	4										
	COUNT:	0										
	ANSWER:	0										

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Question	Answer	Marks
3	1 mark per bullet point to max 3	3
	<ul> <li>Logic error // it is programmed incorrectly</li> <li>There was an error in the design // the correct requirements were not stated</li> <li>Run-time error // division by 0 // stack overflow // end of file reached // library not available // linking/loading error</li> <li>Not adequately/correctly tested</li> </ul>	

Question		Answer		Marks	
4	1 mark for each term.				
	Definition	Term	]		
	Software is tested by an in-house team of dedicated testers.	Alpha testing/black-box/white-box			
	Software is tested by the customer before it is signed off.	Acceptance testing			
	Software is tested by a small selection of users before general release	Beta testing			

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